Site: Tomato (Page 1)	**Overall Confidence Rating: H**

Background: During 1994-96, there was a mean of 472,000 harvested acres (72% processed[18], 28% fresh). CA, FL, OH, IN, and NY comprised 90% of the acreage[4]. Of the 874,000 acres treated, 17% were treated with organophosphates. Organophosphates were applied approximately 3.1 times per acre per year during the period[5]. Fresh tomatoes were treated much more than processed. CA produced about 95% of the processed and FL produced most of the fresh. The following insecticides have usage, registration, and tolerances[12] for tomatoes.

Organophosphate	% Treated[1]		# Applications		Rate (lb AI/A)		PHI (days)	
Pesticides	Max	Avg	Max[2]	Avg[1]	Max[2]	Avg[1]	Min[2]	Avg
azinphos-methyl[1, 5, 10, 17]	25	15	4[11]	1.5[10]	1.5	0.6[10]	0	7[3a,c]-14[3c,e,u]
methamidophos[1, 5, 10, 17]	Process 11 Fresh 90	Process 9 Fresh 58	5	Process 1.1 Fresh 4.2	1	Process 0.9 Fresh 0.8	7	14[3a]
dimethoate[1, 5, 10, 17]	10	9	2[3]	1.4[10]	0.5	0.5[10]	7	7[3a,c,e]
malathion[1, 5, 10, 17]	9	4	Not specified on labels	2.5	21.6	0.2	1	1[3a]
diazinon[1, 5, 10, 17]	7	4	5	2	11.5	0.4	1	1[3c]-60[3a,t]
chlorpyrifos[1, 5, 10, 17]	4	2	8	1.4	1	Not Available	14	Not Available
methyl parathion[1, 5, 10]	3	1	Not specified on labels	1[3d]	1.5	1[7e]	5	15[3a]
disulfoton[1, 5, 17]	0.1[3a]	0	1	1	3	1.3	30	90[3a]

Confidence Rating: H= high confidence = data from several confirming sources; confirmed by personal experience
M = medium confidence = data from only a few sources; may be some conflicting or unconfirmed info.
L = low confidence = data from only one unconfirmed source

Organophosphate Target Pests for Tomatoes[5]	
Major	aphids (potato, green peach)[6,7a], tomato pinworm; wireworms; whiteflies (silverleaf[7a]); leafminer (*Liriomyza*[7a])
Moderate	flea beetles; cutworm; symphylans; beet leafhopper[7a]; tomato fruitworm; beet armyworm; Colorado potato beetle; fruit flies (*Drosophila*[7a]); crickets
Minor	thrips; stink bugs; lygus bugs

Major = 20+% of all OP usage on pest; Moderate = 5-20% of all OP usage on pest; Minor =<5% of all OP usage on pest

Note: Fonofos, oxydemeton-methyl, dicrotophos, naled[19], and acephate have usage but not tolerances[5, 12].

Sources: (Crop and Pest Summaries)

[1]QUA. 1993-1997. EPA Quantitative Usage Analysis. Methamidophos is the only insecticide for which average numbers of applications and lbs per year are available for fresh and processed; therefore, weighted averages are given for fresh and processed.
[2]LUIS. 1998. Label Use Information System, version 5.0, EPA.
[3a] QUA+, Quantitative Usage Analysis, EPA. California Processing Tomato Industry FQPA Response. 1997. Diazinon and disulfoton were applied at plant.
[3b]QUA+, Quantitative Usage Analysis, EPA. California Tomato Research Institute report to NCFAP. Insecticide Use on California Tomatoes. 1995. Wireworms, potato aphids, and stink bugs listed as major pests in processed tomatoes.
[3c]QUA+, Quantitative Usage Analysis, EPA. Pesticide Use and Usage in Michigan 1997. 1998.
[3e]QUA+, Quantitative Usage Analysis, EPA. Rutgers University, NJ. 1998.
[3f]QUA+, Quantitative Usage Analysis, EPA. Valent. Methamidophos. 1998.
[3g]QUA+, Quantitative Usage Analysis, EPA. Atochem. Methyl Parathion. 1998.
[3t]MI had ca. 2% of acreage and CA 98%[4], so weighted average PHI is 59.
[3u]MI 2%, and CA 98% of the acreage[4], so weighted average PHI is 13.
[4]Agricultural Statistics. USDA. 1998.
[5] Proprietary EPA Quantitative Pesticide Usage. 1997.
[6] Proprietary EPA Quantitative Pesticide Usage. 1997.
[7a]University of California, Pest Management Guidelines, Tomato. 1997.
[7b]University of Florida, 1996 Florida Insect Management Guide, Insect Management in Tomatoes. 1996.
[7c]Ohio Vegetable Production Guide, Tomatoes: Fresh Market and Processing, Insect Control. 1997.
[7d]Purdue University [IN], Management of Insect Pests on Fresh Market Tomatoes. 1993.
[7e]Cornell [NY] Cooperative Extension, Pest Management Recommendations, Control of Insect Pests of Tomatoes. 1998.
[8] Proprietary EPA Quantitative Pesticide Usage. 1996.
[10]Agricultural Chemical Usage Vegetables 1996. USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service. 1997.
[11]Insect Control Guide. Meister Publishing. 1997.
[12]Tolerance Index System. EPA. 1998.
[13]Arthropod Management Tests. Ent. Soc. America. 1997.
[14]Arthropod Management Tests. Ent. Soc. America. 1996.
[15]Arthropod Management Tests. Ent. Soc. America. 1994.
[16]EPA Section 18 records. 1995-1998.
[17]US Geological Survey, Pesticide National Synthesis Project, Tomatoes for 1997. 1998.
[18]Balling, S., Processed Tomato Foundation, 925-944-7377, stated in telephone communication that up to 95% of processed tomatoes produced in CA. 7/8/98.
[19]FR 63:3057-3060. WWW.cas.psu.edu/docs/.
[20] OP Tolerance Assessment Matrix Populating Instructions & Data Dictionary, EPA, 1998.
[21]Rivara, C. California Processing Tomato Industry. Comments on draft. July 17, 1998.
[22]University of California. California Pesticide Use Summaries, Tomato, Tomato (processing/canning) for 1994. 1998.
[23]California Dept. Pesticide Regulation and Univ. California Statewide IPM Program. Pest Management Survey Database. Tomato. 1996.
[24]Agricultural Information Services, Ltd. 1997. World Pest Infestation Database. Tomato, Georgia, North Carolina, California.
[25]www.nass.usda.gov/oh, ny, in. 1997 vegetable production stats. 1998.

Date: 8/3/98

Site: Tomato (Processed - 70% and Fresh - 20%)
Region: North Central US (OH, IN, and NY)

Pest	Organophosphate	Efficacy	Mkt		Class	Alt. Pesticide List	Efficacy	Mkt	Constraints of Alternatives
Timing: All plant stages									
tomato pinworm (major)[5]	methyl parathion[5,3g]		high[5]						
	methamidophos[5]		med[5]						
Colorado potato beetle (moderate)[5]	azinphos methyl[5]		low [5]		C	carbaryl[5]		high [5]	Preplant imidacloprid effective in Maryland[13]. *Bacillus thuringiensis*, methoxychlor, disulfoton, abamectin, cryolite, cyfluthrin, lambda-cyhalothrin, methamidophos, methyl parathion, oxamyl also recommended[7c,d,e]. MI lists endosulfan and esfenvalerate with medium efficacy as alternatives to azinphos methyl (medium market share); azinphos methyl important for IRM[3e].
					P	esfenvalerate[5]		high [5]	
					CH	endosulfan[5]		med [5]	
fruit fly, *Drosophila* (moderate) [5,7c]	diazinon[5]		high[5]						azinphos methyl, malathion, methoxychlor, and pyrethrum also recommended [7c].
cricket (moderate) [5]	diazinon[5]		med[5]		P	esfenvalerate[5]		high [5]	Late season fruit pest[7c].
					CH	endosulfan[5]		high [5]	
					C	carbaryl[5]		med [5]	

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Analyzed pests make up >95% of OP usage. Dicrotophos listed as used for Colorado potato beetle, but no tolerance for tomato.[5] No alternative for diazinon for fruit fly. MI[3c] lists potato aphid as important pest with dimethoate and endosulfan usage (both high efficacy).

SOURCES: See crop summary.

Date: 6/24/98

Pest Importance: Major = 20+% of all OP usage on pest; Moderate = 5-20% of all OP usage on pest; Minor = <5% of all OP usage on pest
Efficacy Rating: Excellent = ☺ Good = ❍ Fair = ●
Market Share: High = use of OP represents 20+% of all insecticide usage on pest; Med = 5-20% of all usage on pest; Lo = <5% of all usage on pest
Insecticides: C = Carbamates; P = Pyrethroids; CH = Chlorinated Hydrocarbons; IGR = Insect Growth Regulators; B = Biological; O = Other pesticides